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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

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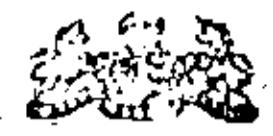
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30

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Communications containing their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, will be published but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 16TH, 1907.

THOSE who are interested in maintaining optimism with regard to reforms and symptoms of reform in China are still busy. Most of us will rejoice when there are sufficient facts to warrant their purposeful statements, but in the meantime the interests of truth require that we should not permit them to mislead the outside world. The thin end of the wedge of education has got in, but it is somewhat brief, and the correct line of cleavage is not yet being followed.

Opium shops have been closed with some ostentation, but there is no Edict in operation against the private consumption of the drug, and it is being everywhere sold for consumption "off the premises." Mr. Lueros, M.P., has told Mr. Morley that the English agitators are prepared to pay for their righteousness, which crooked from the latter some quite excusable cynicism. Mr. Lueros had in his mind's eye only compensation to India, he and others will find that Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore will have equally valid claims to compensation, if it ever comes to such an issue, which we doubt. Judicial reforms we shall refer to presently. The most curious addition to the list of belated reforms that we have noticed is that made by a Chinese gentleman at Shanghai. More than five years ago, the broad-minded Empress-Dowager abolished by Edict the law prohibiting the intermarriage of Manchus and Chinese, with a view to promoting more friendly relations. After more than five years, this Chinese gentleman appears to find satisfaction in the

fact that he is able to cite three such marriages in high society, beside which he has "heard some other weddings took place between Manchus and Chinese lately," in families less influential, and so left un-named. The correct figures, which are scarcely to be hoped for, would be most interesting; but the inference to be drawn from this gentleman's observations is that the rapprochement due to the Empress-Dowager's act of 1902 is not remarkably conspicuous. On the other hand we have the assassination of the Governor of Anhui, EN MIN, by a Taoist who boasted that for ten years he had been studying how to overthrow the Manchus. We have not the slightest sympathy for the assassin or his friends, and we execrate his methods. There is no reason, however, why we should not search out the various aspects of the incident, and consider the same with as much detachment as possible. The first outcry over such incidents, whether the terrorist be Chinese, Russian, Spanish, or other, is one of shuddering horror. Those who will cheerfully write and talk of such wars as the Russo-Japanese, and a "war of gloire" to obscure the wholesale butchery, are wont to prate on such occasions as this of "The sanctity of human life." There is a cynical saying that a man who steals millions is less contumacious than the petty thief, and it would seem that a like view is taken of murder. The few victims of a bomb provoke more tears than the thousands of mutilated corpses huddled up in the trenches of the battlefield. It is indeed very bad this bomb and revolver business, and nothing can excuse it; but we would that the same public sentiment would be forthcoming to stand in the way of such light-hearted provocations to war as we are lately observing. The "sanctity of human life" is wholesale as well as retail, if it be admitted at all. The native detestation of the deed has not been expressed in such terms, however. Apparently the sanctity of human life is a meaningless phrase in this empire. The sanctity of liberty and justice, worth far more than life—or rather, without which life is worthless—has received a severe blow. The Edict against summary decapitation has been as coolly disregarded as the edicts against judicial torture. The assassin was promptly exequuted, without trial, and so savage was officialdom at the outrage, that we learn the company of soldiers who had been acting as guards was wiped out to a man. In addition, the heart of the assassin was cut out, and offered to the nearest of his victim. Reports from the north are at present somewhat conflicting. Anhing is said to have remained quiet, and again it is reported that there was rioting and a fight with revolutionary students. We quite expect to learn later of the usual barbarities.

The Canadian Pacific Mail of the 6th June was delivered in London on the 12th inst.

The German transport "Willshad" arrived here on Sunday with 541 troops for Tsingtao.

The plague totals at date are 177 cases, 165 deaths. There were 27 last week, and three yesterday. Last week there were only four cases of smallpox.

We have received a letter from a gentleman who claims to have been injured as a result of the carelessness of a tram-conductor. In the circumstances narrated, he would do better to write direct to the manager of the Tram Company.

Although the Post Office has notified that mail matter may now be sent via the Siberian railway, we recommend readers to stick to the old routes for awhile at least. We hear that letters sent overland have not been received.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 3:05 p.m. July 15th: July 15th 1907 at one p.m. the Cyclone that crossed the Ladron Islands on the 12th is approaching now Macassar Islands. It continues to be moving west north west.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 14th July, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 337 to the Library and 143 to the Museum, and of Chinese 165 to the former and 2,450 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 502 persons, and the Museum by 2,503.

A Chinaman made the mistake of sitting in the Police Court yesterday with his bat on his head. The Court Usher got out a summons against him for bearing in an insulting manner in the presence of a police magistrate. Mr. Orme cautioned the accused, and dismissed him.

The old trick of using a stick with a piece of wire attached as a hook in order to lift things out of the house by windows and other open places was tried without success on Sunday night as a policeman was a witness of the effort. Three weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was the reward meted out by Mr. Huxley at the Magistracy on Monday for this misguided enterprise.

The new Transvaal flag has the four colours of the old Transvaal Republic with the Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner.

The missionaries have been agitating to raise the opinion question at the Hague conference. Sir Edward Grey has informed them that it is outside the scope of that conference.

Prince Ching is advocating the restoration to office of Chu Pow-fay, senior vice-president of the Yuchowpu (Board of Communications). Chu Pow-fay was cashiered without trial, on the recommendation of Ex-Viceroy Shun.

A coolie who was found at Tsinan on the 6th inst. bleeding freely from a wound in the head expired in the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday. Two coolies who had been detained on a charge of assault were yesterday brought before Mr. Hazland on a charge of murder, and remanded.

The system of giving subsidies to steamship lines is not confined to Japan, but it is also true that no nation which has indulged in this expensive method of attempting to assist their nationals in their competition with their rivals has had any great reason to boast of the success achieved, and we believe [marks the Mercury] that Japan will also long find this method of bolstering up trade to be a costly mistake.

A case in some respects reminiscent of the famous Keppelick swindle has occurred at Berlin, where a Japanese has just been arrested by the police after having for some time been successfully impersonated as Admiral Togo and victimized more than one admiral of the great Japanese. The Japanese residents of Berlin are profoundly disgusted by the conduct of their countrymen and the gullibility of the public.

A Tientsin correspondent writes to a local paper and asks—"Why cannot we have good made ice here, as in other Treaty ports and throughout Japan and the Far East?" Pure ice-making always pays; and it is somewhat extraordinary that Tientsin is almost the only place on the coast where we can not purchase pure ice; a few people here manage to get small quantities from the steamers, but only a favoured few. I am sure any man starting to make ice would find it pay well.

Admiral Sah, Commander-in-Chief of the combined Peiping and Nanyang Squadrons, has recommended to the Throne, as one of the first steps in the reorganization of the Chinese Navy, the construction of ten medium-sized cruisers of modern type to train officers and seamen. As the number of officers and men is increased each year, there will, in time, be a sufficiency of trained men to constitute proper crews for the moderate-sized battleships and armoured cruisers that are to be successively ordered from abroad, in the meanwhile.

At Peking on July 8th was issued a Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager granting permission to any one to present suggestions to the Throne as to the best and most direct manner of introducing parliamentary representation and a Constitution into the Empire. Permission is given to those residing in Peking irrespective of personal rank or standing to present their memorial through the Consulate, while in the provinces may do so through their Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals. These high officials must first however see to it that the suggestions presented shall be of a workable and feasible nature and not of the visionary type, which experience has shown is by no means infrequent.

As a result of the voting for Lo Consell d'Administration de la Concession Francaise, Shanghai, on July 10th, the following gentlemen were elected:

M. Brazier da Thuy (French)	126 votes.
M. J. Guillard	114 "
M. V. Barthou	95 "
M. G. Ackermann	81 "
Mr. E. (this) (Foreign)	142 "
Mr. W. Lu Gro	138 "
Mr. W. M. Dowdall	92 "
Mr. J. M. Tevares	63 "

Fifteen candidates were nominated and those who were unsuccessful were MM. Marthon, Theis, Ferrand, E. Tapenoux (French), and Messrs. B. A. Clarke, Hardoon, and A. De Deyn (Foreign).

Three officers of the German steamer "Progress" who attended at the Magistracy yesterday in support of a charge of larceny against the Chinese steward of that vessel were surprised when they found themselves served with summonses for assaulting that man. It appears that the second engineer Hermann Buchholz charged the steward with the theft of a paper weight and a bolt which he valued at \$85, and took the latter to the Central Police Station where the Chinaman alleged that the chief officer, the second engineer and another officer lashed him to the dock by his queue and beat him. The man was taken to the Hospital and as he will not be ready to appear till Friday Who knows?

Juvenile depravity was much in evidence at the Magistracy yesterday. Two boys from Yau-mui, one of whom was the son of a lueng, were arrested on Sunday for larceny.

They broke into a store and stole two hammers, but were arrested by a watchman. The boys were supposed to belong to a gang of boys aged about twelve or thirteen who have been raiding the locality, and the lueng's son admitted eight previous larcenies. Both defendants were ordered to be whipped. Another pair of boys were ordered to be similarly dealt with. With a companion they lifted the door of a shop in Ye Wo street and two entered and got two rolls of grass cloth which they handed to their confederate outside. The folk in the shop opposite noticed the boys and attempted to capture the boy outside. He bolted but was afterwards caught. The other two boys had made their escape through the back door. One was apprehended but the other is still at liberty.

A Chinaman made the mistake of sitting in the Police Court yesterday with his bat on his head. The Court Usher got out a summons against him for bearing in an insulting manner in the presence of a police magistrate.

Mr. Orme cautioned the accused, and dismissed him.

The old trick of using a stick with a piece of wire attached as a hook in order to lift things out of the house by windows and other open places was tried without success on Sunday night as a policeman was a witness of the effort.

Three weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was the reward meted out by Mr. Huxley at the Magistracy on Monday for this misguided enterprise.

The Tientsin Times says the greatly increased docking facilities which have lately been thrown open in Hongkong are a matter of no small interest to Britons in the Far East. The creation in the Colony of not only the largest docks in the East but of a ship which can rank as the largest in the world is a matter of national congratulation, and an achievement which many years ago was discussed with some anxiety. Before the days of the Alliance the question was often asked, what would become of our war vessels in the event of hostilities if there was no other harbour of refuge for the repair of damages than Japanese docks might offer, and though the ties of friendship have been officially drawn very close, it is no less a point for congratulation that we shall now perhaps never have to put friendship's sincerity to the test in this connection.

It is satisfactory to learn that China has opened Liang-yang, Feng-hwang-cheng, Ning-hua, Hsia-hua, Hong-chau, Ai-hong and Sun-shu for foreign trade, thus completing the list of the towns which she undertook in her treaty with Japan to throw open for purposes of commerce, says the *Scout Press*. The coming of these places has been one of the outstanding problems in Manchuria, and its settlement so soon after the inauguration of the new regime there speaks well for Viceroy Siu and his able assistants. There are not wanting other indications pointing to welcome improvement in the Manchurian situation under the rule of the new Viceroy. Negotiations are now proceeding between him and our Consul General at Mukden concerning various questions the solution of which has been delayed owing principally to an irrational attitude on the part of the former Governor-General. It is understood that these negotiations are making a fair progress toward a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

A dispatch from Anhing reports that H. E. En Ming, Governor of Anhui, who was injured whilst inspecting the cadets of the Anhing Garrison School on July 6th succeeded the same evening. It is now stated that his Excellency was shot by a revolver instead of wounded by a bomb by Hsu Hsi-lin, the Assistant Director of the School. Hsu Hsi-lin is also a Taoist in rank and made no attempt to escape after shooting Governor En Ming, declaring, instead, that he was an "Anti-Monarchist" and gloried in the deed. Hsu Hsi-lin is now imprisoned in the Anhing District magistrate's yamen before being brought to trial. A later dispatch from Anhing states that Feng Hua, Provincial Treasurer of Anhui, now Acting Governor by the death of H. E. En Ming, has telegraphed to Peking asking to be allowed to execute the assassin of the late Governor summarily, without waiting for the usual legal formalities. This was done.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Club was held on July 9th. It was well attended. Mr. J. C. Hanson was in the chair, and he moved three resolutions having for their object: the registration of the Club as an Association limited by guarantee, under the Hon. Hong Ordinance, the liability of each member not to exceed Tls. 10; the rebuilding of the Club in accordance with the scheme of which the members had already received notice, and the financial arrangement necessary for the same; the selection of suitable plans for a Club House, and the election of a building committee. The Chairman announced that Tls. 17,000 would shortly be called for in debentures, and the total sum required for the purchase of the present property, and the re-building is expected to be about Tls. 150,000. It is proposed to rent the building in Jinke Road, next to the German Club, while the re-building is in progress. The resolutions as proposed were adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The *Lustok Obyezda* a Russian business journal, published at Nagasaki, Japan, extends an invitation to all desirous of taking part in the establishment of a Russian tropical colony in the Philippines Islands to apply for particulars to the Dalny Vostochny Company. The invitation is followed by a description of the various advantages possessed by the Philippines for Russian factories in the Pacific Ocean, by reason of its proximity to the Siberian coast; climatic and agricultural conditions; non-exclusion of foreign settlers; civilized conveniences; safety of life and property, accessible ports and harbours, etc., etc. The *Japan Advertiser* says: American readers would certainly like to know something more about this enterprise, of which this is our first intimation. We note with interest that our Russian contemporary does not believe in the ultimate relinquishment of the islands by America, on the ground of their constituting the sole citadel which guarantees our advantageous share of the trade of the Far East, and influence in the Pacific Ocean, where for the most part the further tragicomedy of human history will be enacted. The role of this ocean "recalls that of the Mediterranean in ancient civilization. The Americans are educating the Filipinos for freedom and self-government; they give them foreign institutions, but not political autonomy."

Who knows?

ROBBERY OF RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

VLADIVOSTOK BRANCH LOSES LARGE SUM.

According to the *Dlyzhny Okruzhny* (translated in the *Japan Advertiser*) the Vladivostok branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank was recently robbed by several persons, by means of forged documents, of 58,000 roubles, and the thieves, having received the money, left by express for Kharbin. On the same day June 21st (in-w style) the procurator, and other officials awaited the arrival of the train from Vladivostok at Kharbin, and a man and woman, who corresponded to the description in the hands of the police, were arrested on alighting from a compartment. The man called himself Berndt and the woman Dzhukatze, but denied all complicity with the acquisition of funds from the bank by means of forged paper. The sum of nine thousand roubles was found on their persons.

## TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

## ATTACK ON THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, July 15th.

An attempt has been made to assassinate President Fallières.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 15th.

Sir William Perkin is dead.

Deodard, whose life was largely devoted to scientific research, founded the coal tar industry in 1856 by the discovery of mauve dye. He was born in 1833.

## SOCIALISTS' AGITATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 15th.

Socialists have made a demonstration at the Foreign Office. A number of arrests were made.

## KOREAN EMPEROR'S FIX.

TOKYO, July 15th.

As a result of the recent Geneva Conference, Viscount Hayashi, the Foreign Minister, left Tokyo to-day for Korea, to confer with Marquis Ito with reference to the surreptitious and abortive deposition of Koreans to the Hague Conference. The object is to determine the Korean Emperor's degree of culpability. The Foreign Office here refuses any statement to the Press, but I have reason to believe that some drastic action is impending. The deposition of the Emperor is an outcome not unlikely.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 13th.

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The invariable practice in this Court shows that costs have never been given against the Crown.

Mr. Slade—I don't know that my friend can say it has been the invariable practice.

Mr. Gomperts—I have no knowledge of costs being given for the Crown, but they have not been given against it. The rules here are that the Crown does not give or receive costs.

Mr. Slade—I submit that the Magistrate's Ordinance gives power to the Court to award costs against the Crown.

Their Lordships' decisions were reserved.

LONG KEE C. NG W.L.

An appeal was heard on the Chief Justice's decision regarding costs in the case in which Long Kee, of the firm of Messrs. Pook Wo Cheong, in remonstrance, was trying on business at 39, Wing Lok Street, applied to set aside a deed of mortgage.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the appellant (plaintiff), the respondent being represented by Mr. M. W. Shad, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall (of Messrs. Bruton and Holt).

Mr. Pollock first referred to the pleadings, remarking that in the statement of claim the owner of the property sought to have mortgaged set aside, delivered up, and cancellation of the registration on the ground that the mortgage put on the register was not signed by him, or with his authority. The defendant then put in, not merely a statement of defence, but also a counterclaim, and in the former he put the plaintiff to prove his title as owner. Counsel quoted numerous authorities on the question of negligence and as to what constituted a breach of duty, ergo that if the plaintiff chose, he could keep his title dead in his own hands in China, rather than in Hongkong.

After hearing Mr. Shad, the Court decided that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

#### MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Monday, July 15th.

BEFORE COMMANDER BASIL TAYLOR, R.N.  
(MARINE MAGISTRATE).

REFUSING TO STOP.

Constable Clarke prosecuted the mistress of a fishing boat for refusing to stop when hailed.

The constable stated that when on duty off the Godown Wharves at Kowloon he saw a number of small boats round a junk. Witness hauled them to go alongside, but they refused and all pulled away. Witness gave chase and caught the defendant's boat.

His Worship recorded a conviction and imposed a fine of \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

FAILING TO REPORT.

At the instance of Mr. A. G. Botelho, first clerk in the Harbour Department, Mr. J. W. Graham, manager of the Kowloon establishment of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was summoned for failing to report to the Harbour Master the name and number of the certificate held by the master of launch K4. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

#### RIVAL CHINESE CHRISTIANS.

##### THE HAINAN DISTURBANCES.

The Taotai of Ning Shao-Tai Intendancy has addressed the Governor of Chekiang as follows:

On the 8th day of 5th month of this year (18th July 1907) the Governor of Chekiang, Chang, approved judgment on the convict in connection with the quarrel between two religious (Catholics and Protestants) at Hainan; who has been given by the Taotai after due trial, Wang Tee-yuen, Wang Tsing-pu, Wang Sung-tung, Liang Kang-san, Wang Li-ye are sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and Tang Wei-ting is sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Wang Hsiao-ku, being aged, is treated leniently and is ordered to return to his native home on giving security and also under surveillance of the local official. Chen Yen-ku and Lin Lai-pu, found not guilty, are released. The said Taotai will speedily hand over those who are sentenced to imprisonment to the hands of the Magistrate of Yinhsien and the who are released are to be sent back to their respective homes and the magistrate of the district of each will deal with them. Both Wang Tee-yuen, alias Wang Ping-wu, and Wang Sung-tung, alias Wang Fung-wei, have the rank of first class assistant department magistrates as they bought their rank. Therefore it becomes necessary to ask the Viceroy of Ningking to cancel the rank after which the penalty may be inflicted upon them. In the case of Lu Tu-yan alias Hung Ching-kuang, he is sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the prison of Yinhsien. The rest of the convicts who have escaped and have to be arrested will be punished after due trial upon their arrest.

The judgment is now sent to the Board of Justice, the Waiwai-pu and the Court of Cassation in Peking as well as the Provincial Judge and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for their record. As there are important convicts who are still at large it is requested of the Viceroy of Ningking that strict search should be carried out in order to arrest them and they shall not be allowed to escape.

In investigating the case, the cause of the trouble was found to be that the Catholics and Protestants are quarrelling about fences which was an affair of trifling nature. Catholic converts, Yuan Sheng-to and Yuan Jui-ting, taking advantage of the absence of the French priest Li San-ting with a crowd of the people threatened the drug store of Wang Shun-wo which is owned by a Protestant convert and another drug store owned by Wang Chi-seng, a Protestant convert. Then they destroyed two houses of Chin and Tan. Moreover the Catholic convert gathered crowds of people with arms and accidentally killed Wang Meng-shi, a fellow convert and a young boy Chin Kai-yu, a Protestant. When the Brigadier General personally tried to suppress them they, taking advantage of their number, resisted the army and insulted military officials. All these actions are against the laws and against the peace of the place and these are the most serious cases which can happen. The Protestant convert, Tang Wu-ting, having heard of the trouble, tried to defend the church but he did not go out of the gate and he did no harm to any person nor destroyed anything and therefore he will be simply punished with flogging and flogging, etc.—Mercury.

#### CHINESE v. MANCHUS.

Referring to the assassination of the Governor of Anhui, the *N.C. Daily News* says:—The bare-faced manner in which the assailant committed the crime—it is stated in native circles that he had sought and obtained his post for the express purpose—and his utter unconcern when arrested, will cause apprehension as to the strength of anti-Manchu feeling in the Yangtze valley, and the Viceroy, who himself is Manchu, will have to show great caution in the way he deals with the situation. It is to be hoped that he will do nothing that may foster the anti-dynastic tendencies of the malcontents, and that it will be made quite clear that the culprit suffers, not as one who has lifted his hand against a Manchu, but as a common assassin. The late Governor Eu Min, after obtaining his Honorable degree at the age of twenty-seven, received an appointment as third secretary of one of the great departments at Peking in 1895. He was made Taotai successively of two Intendencies in Shensi, and in 1903 was transferred to the post of Salt Commissioner of the Liangchuan Circuit in this province. In the following year he became Judge of the same Circuit, but did not take up his duties. In 1905 he became Taotai General of Ningking, and last year he exchanged posts with the Governor of Anhui. His anti-foreign and revolutionary tendencies led to a protest from the Diplomatic Body at Peking, but this effort to cancel his appointment was ignored. The Governor was thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and he is believed to have been a marked out for assassination by the revolutionaries, whom he was endeavouring to the best of his ability to suppress.

The tragic events of the last two days give double importance to the reported formation of a Secret Service Corps for the repression of revolutionary movements in Liangchuan province. According to our Peking correspondent's information H. E. Tuan Fang proposes to borrow some of the best men from the nucleus of a similar organization in his own province. And it is added that this scheme has already received the approval of Peking. The Viceroy is well known for his friendliness to foreigners, which was evidenced by the protection that he, as the then Governor of Shensi province, afforded to many foreign missionaries during the Boxer rebellion; and there is no reason why we need seek for deeper motives in His Excellency's present scheme than the admirable one. In any cosmopolitan gathering, numbering several thousands of people drawn from all nationalities, it is inevitable that there should be some unscrupulous persons who will seek to enrich themselves by illicit trading in arms and ammunition. For such a state of things no authority in the world could be held responsible. And it will be remembered that the foreign representatives at Shanghai have given two particular proofs of their anxiety to support the Chinese in anti-revolutionary efforts within the last six months. On January 28 last, two Chinese revolutionaries were arrested in the Settlement and handed over to the Chinese authorities after formal trial before the Mixed Court. On March 21 the Ratepayers Meeting amended Bye-law XXXIV so as to prevent the sale of firearms without license first obtained from the Council, and in the case of foreigners, countersigned by respective Consuls. The proposed Secret Service Corps is obviously intended to operate in the whole province without specific design upon any point; and H. E. Tuan Fang may rest assured that his scheme, while it remains upon these broad lines, will nowhere meet with more approval than in the International Settlement whose interests, in the maintenance of peace and order, are identical with his own.

#### HONGKONG CHINESE CRITICISED.

Discussing sanitary matters at Hongkong, the *Straits Times* of July 4th says the papers have placed too much blame on the officials, and goes on:—

In the first place, it seems to us—and knowing the recent history of Hongkong, we feel that we can speak impartially and with knowledge of the facts—that the blame lies primarily with the Chinese residents, who are filthy in their habits beyond all European conception of fitness. There is not a law known to the student of hygiene which they do not break, and in every way better than the Europeans. In short, the Chinese are the intermediaries between the European merchants and the Japanese; hence the big profits they command. They are, however, not the same class of Chinese, generally speaking, that is in Singapore; nearly all of them are the offsprings of mixed parentage—Chinese and Japanese—and they do not dress in Colonial fashion.

Most of them are gueuleless, wear black moustaches and adorn themselves in European clothes. They have not the slightest intention of going to China. But on the other hand, the European has no other wish than to leave the country as soon as he has saved sufficient money with which to do so. Yet, used I remark the fortunes of Europeans do not accumulate as quickly and as easily as those of the Chinese.

As I have mentioned in a previous article the trade of Sournabaya last year was not so good as was expected, though there was by no means a decrease shown in the statistics. Both the export and import trade returns showed an improvement over those of the previous year, new companies were established, and branch depots, whose headquarters are in other countries, were opened. But as in the previous year, a number of business failures had happened. The bankruptcy returns for 1906 are not yet available, but it is generally understood that the figure will be about the same as last year. There were forty bankrupts in 1905, not in Sournabaya alone but in the neighbouring districts; yet it is the Sournabaya merchants who suffer the losses in most cases.

The total indebtedness of the bankrupts was 1,200,900 guilders, of which 40,000 francs were recovered leaving a total loss of 860,900 francs. The list of bankrupts contains the names of only three Europeans, but these did not reside in Sournabaya, who failed in 700,000 francs, of which 42,000 francs were recovered, and two or three Arab merchants. Most of the bankrupts were Chinese merchants.

A new law regarding bankruptcy has been brought about, and it deals much more rigorously with bankrupts than the old did. Under the old act, a bankrupt could settle all his affairs, without going to Court, on the payment of twenty per cent. of his claims, the result being, in several instances, that after two such compositions, the proposed bankrupt became a wealthy man. The new law makes it impossible for a bankrupt to discharge his debts under the payment of forty or forty per cent. of the amount claimed. If he offers twenty per cent. he is declared insolvent, and if he cannot meet his creditors, he is liable to imprisonment.

Quite recently, a Chinese merchant failed in 1,000,000 francs, and the creditors could only realize 2,000 francs, with the result that the debtor had to go to prison for 400 days, or about eleven years in all, as the creditors held there was a good deal of cheating done by the debtor. I think, however, that it is very irregular and by no means commensurate with justice to imprison a bankrupt for such a long term without a criminal prosecution.

#### HOW BOTH WAS BRIBED.

##### THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE FIVE MILLION LOAN.

In the June number of the *National Review* there is a paper entitled "Greater Britain," in which the writer gives the alleged inner and secret history of the Imperial guarantees of the loan of £5,000,000 to the Transvaal. It is an amazing story.

Swaziland, hitherto under Imperial protection, had previously been abandoned to Transvaal Boers as their own to work their will upon and on his arrival in England, General Botha was approached by the Colonial Office and asked whether he would not, in return for Swaziland and past favours, pledge himself to the reparation of the Chinese colonies as their indentures expired. He replied he could not make any undertaking of the kind. When this answer was altered and became known to the Liberal rank and file, a large number of members of Parliament, supporters of the Ministry, signed a memorial stating that they would vote against the Government if the licences of Chinese coolies were renewed.

The Ministers finding themselves in a tight place, not being willing to face their own delayed and angry supporters and being unable to coerce General Botha, had a bright thought.

The Transvaal was thinking of raising a loan of five millions. They would pledge the credit of Great Britain, guarantee the loan and save General Botha one per cent. equal to £500,000 a year, on condition that the 8,000 Chinese coolies licences expire this summer should be sent back to China. This is the shoddy bargain which under pressure of a party revolt has just been concluded, and in which the good name of Great Britain is disastrously involved.

Every one who reads the announcement of the guaranteed loan rubbed his eyes at the statement of Imperial help to our wealthier and least indebted South African Colony, and, until the true story became known, the whole transaction was a mystery. General Botha will apply the £5,000,000 in giving due to his own electorate and in building a railway through Swaziland. The Cape and Natal, who have to raise their own loans at greatly higher rates than the favoured Transvaal, will be severely hit by the new railway competition.

It seems, however, impossible that the Opposition in Parliament should allow the matter to rest where it is, or that a bargain so full of unpleasant suggestions should be ratified.

#### CHINESE SETTLERS IN JAVA.

The Surabaya correspondent of the *Straits Times* writing on the grievances of the Chinese in Java, states:—

The Javanese here generally are a thrifless community. They are fond of getting into debt, they will turn anything into cash, which they spend freely and if they cannot get cash, they will purchase things on the credit system. It does not matter what the conditions of payment are.

The result is that the Chinese, who have a powerful influence over the trade of Java are held responsible and subjected to many restrictions. For instance, they are allowed to travel only if they are provided with passes. They are not even admitted into some companies, and in other cases, if they are on a visit to friend's house, they must return home to sleep.

They cannot dwell where they would wish to do; some parts of the town are closed to them.

The obvious outcome of these restrictions is the handicapping of the trade of the Colony, for there is no doubt that the Chinese, of whom there are some 300,000 in Java, are the most efficient of any people here. They have all the retail trade in their hands, and therefore, it is a common saying, they should be allowed to go wherever they like in the Colony. In Sournabaya, the Chinese live well; they are exceedingly well by having the most handsome carriages and living in houses much larger, and in every way better than the Europeans. In short, the Chinese are the intermediaries between the European merchants and the Japanese; hence the big profits they command. They are, however, not the same class of Chinese, generally speaking, that is in Singapore; nearly all of them are the offsprings of mixed parentage—Chinese and Japanese—and they do not dress in Colonial fashion.

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER, Daily Press only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not wanted for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes, A.B.C., 5th Ed. Liebers.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

SMART CHINESE SPEAKING FOREIGNER for Canton, State Agent, Experience, Nationality and Salary to ... COMPANY, care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. 1217

## ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

## "HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robinson will be despatched for the above Ports to-day, the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1215

EMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.

## FOR EUR. P.P.E.

THE Steamship

## "PREUSSEN."

Captain C. Nahribit, late here from Foochow. This Evening, the 16th inst., will leave TOMORROW, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m. from the Company's buoy.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 5

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## "HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodges will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1216

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

## "SALAZIE."

Captain Aillaud, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. 2

## NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUSTIN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the GREEN, on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing at 9 P.M.

Machado & String Band will be in attendance. Tickets: \$1 each can be obtained from Members, or at the Gate.

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1213

## COGNAC:

MESRS. JEEJEEBHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:—

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1152

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## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907 will be payable on the 20th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. 1196

TO LET

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

"CHERUB VILLE." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— ARRAVON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 860

TO LET

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1197

IMPORT NOTICE:

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, TO LET with Five Big Rooms, in Garden Road, Kowloon, near the Ferry Wharf. Electric Fittings laid on. Rent exceptionally low, \$90 per month including taxes.

Apply to— H. RUTTENJEE & SON, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, 1212

TO LET

POSSESSION FROM 1ST APRIL.

2 Semi-detached HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13c, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Glass Tennis Court.

Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM, Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET

N. O. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply— SECRETARY,

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 600

TO LET

N. O. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamen, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 101

TO LET

"BERIL" NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD, KOWLOON. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 922

TO LET

N. O. 3 & 5, CARNAVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— HEWAN & CO., No. 15, Connaught Road, West. Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— "K"

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N. O. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTERING STREET.

Apply to— ARRAVON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 491

TO LET

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 94

TO LET

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 27, 28, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD.

81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 1103

TO LET.

FROM 1ST JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 800

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN JACKETS.

ASIANIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$80. 50 for \$3.10

150 " 1.75 100 " 10.00

200 " 3.50 150 " 25.00

230 " 5.75 200 " 35.00

275 " 9.00 300 " 95.00

All Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

## TO LET

## TO BE LET.

## TO LET

## TO BE LET.

A S from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to— MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO LET.

N. O. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong.

Chap. rent.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

French Consulate, Large, Well-fit.

**Brimful of Nourishment**

**PLASMON**

The Food for Old and Young.

(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

**A Good Appetite**

comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be obtained by using

**Beecham's Pills.**

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of:

**BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,** and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach. They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS** are specially suitable for Females of all ages.

Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicinal Vendors.

In boxes, price 9d., 1/- and 2/-.

**NEW LABEL**

FOR

**WATSON'S "E" WHISKY**

**TRADE MARK**

**QUALITY**

**WATSON'S**

**VERY OLD LIQUEUR**

**Scotch Whisky**

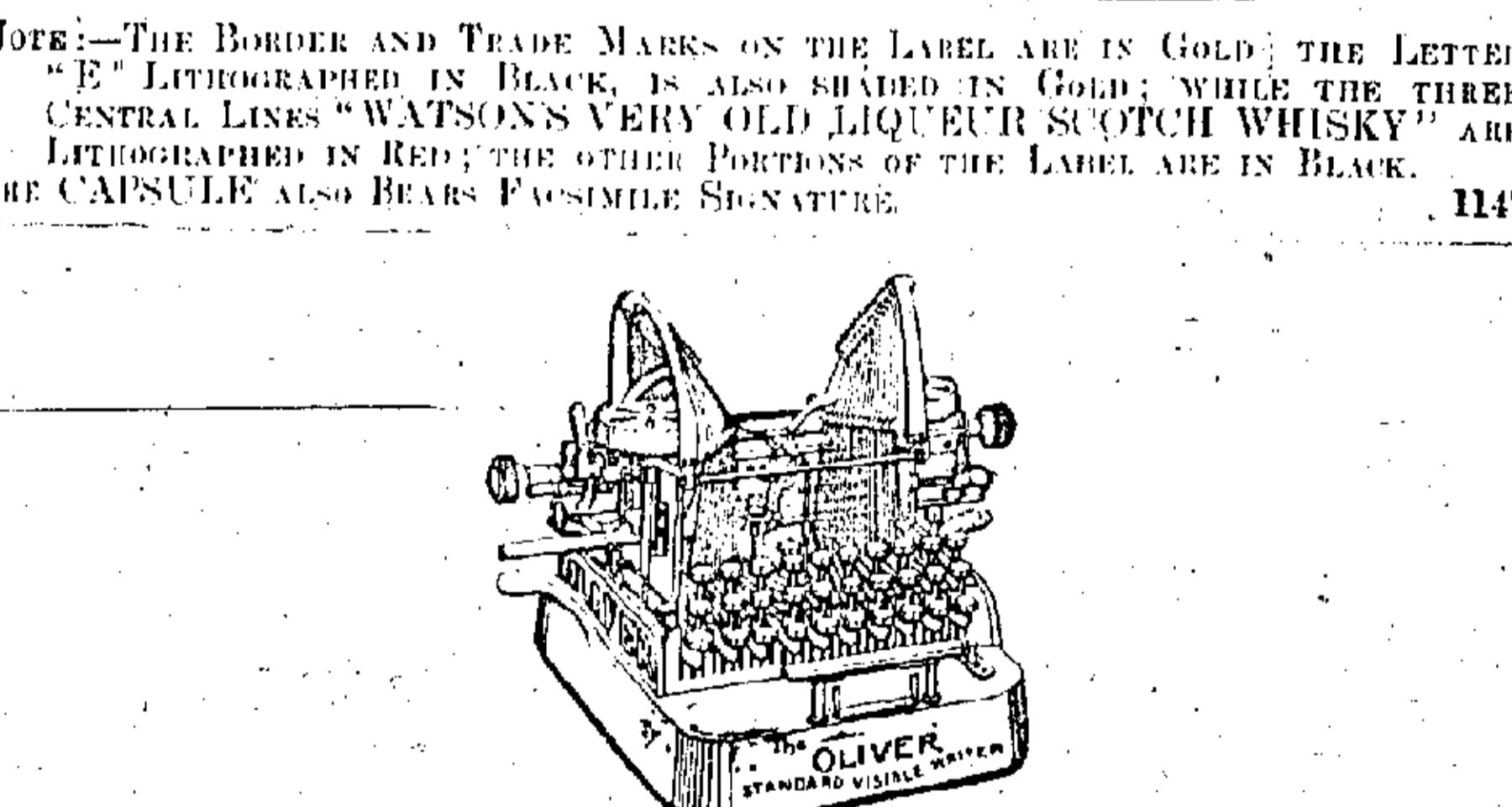
*Watson's* LIMITED

HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTE.—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER "E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO SHINING IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK. THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.

1147

**SECOND HAND TYPEWRITERS.**

SELECTION OF VARIOUS MARKS

AT

PRICES RANGING FROM \$50 UPWARDS.

PURCHASERS WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF

CHANGING FOR OLIVER'S WITHIN NINE MONTHS

When full amount paid for Second Hand Machines will be deducted from Price of New Machine.

**OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.**

1. PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

[1055]

**A. LING & CO.,**FURNITURE STORE,  
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY  
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW  
LAQUERED WARE.  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong 21st September, 1906. 778**IRON MERCHANTS.**

E. HING &amp; CO.

**DEALERS** in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz's Metal, Steel Boiler and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road) to 168, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephones No. 613.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

**ON SALE.****A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONG**

FOR

**DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY**  
On the Day Preceding the Departure of  
English Mail from the Year of the Closing  
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of  
Silver  
**FROM 1893 TO 1905;**  
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD  
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),  
and other Useful Information.  
PRICE: 31 CASH  
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or  
Local Booksellers.ALSO  
Formosa Channel ... ... ...  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau ...  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ...  
Same as No. 1.**AN AMERICAN AUTHORITY ON  
JAPANESE RELATIONS.**

Mr. H. W. Denison is an American of repute and an advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office. Consequently his remarks on the alleged crisis have considerable value. From a frequently quoted interview at New York, through which city he passed on his way to The Hague, we extract the following passages:—

Japan is not looking for trouble. There is no warlike spirit in the country. So far as I have heard, there is no thought of taking the Philippines. Japan doesn't want war with any country, certainly not with America. If some time in the future she should decide that she would like to own the Philippines, she will not try to take them by force. If Japan had any intention of seizing them, I am an American citizen, would, of course, not stay where I am.

"I have heard this talk about war between the United States and Japan," he said, smiling. "But I don't take it seriously. Just as America. You know that America opened Japan to the world and the people over there feel very grateful to us for having done it. I may say that she feels hurt over the San Francisco incident, but she understands that the outbreak against her people was only local and that the same feeling does not exist in the Eastern part of the United States. They think clearly and see things quite as we do. They realize that it is a case of outbreak, if you wish to describe it as such, but that it would have been the same had the persons to whom objection was taken been Indians, Germans or of any other nationality. I speak truthfully when I say there is a general feeling of respect and admiration in Japan for America and Americans and the idea of war is not discussed there seriously at all."

"Contrary to general belief in some parts of the world, Japan's hand has not been turned by her recent victory over Russia. As a matter of fact, the country has lost less, I think—and bear in mind, I am an American—that we would have won a victory over a foe proportionately as large. She has settled down just to develop herself and war is not on her programme. As I say, she has all she can attend to with Formosa and Korea and does not want any trouble with other nations.

"It is true enough that she is increasing her army by reducing the terms of service. She believes in discipline and in being prepared for any emergency that may arise. She learned in her last war that it is well to have a big army. She could have used bigger one than she had when the Russian war became a fact. It is nothing for her sons, as boys, to spend two years in the military service, and it disciplines them for service if they are needed. It costs Japan vastly less to maintain an army than it does this country, or any other, in fact. I don't think the cost of keeping her soldiers is twenty per cent of the expense of maintaining an army in America."

As to the suggested possibility of clashes in South America over the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Denison said: "There will never be any trouble over that. Japan sent a few hundred Japanese to Peru about twenty years ago, but they did not like it and did not stay. So far as I am aware, there is no great migration from Japan to South America, and I am quite sure that the Government has no intention to establish an influence in that part of the world. Japan is developing commercially—that is her aim now. Her cotton mills are growing enormously and other manufactures are expanding. She is making money. I might say that she is slowly emerging from the speculative stage in which she found herself just after the close of the war. Five hundred million dollars came back into the country at the close of the war, and that is being invested and used for home development. She is going to develop. Her people are smart and ambitious, and they are also conservative."

"CHINA MUST DEVELOP GOVERNMENT." Asked about the future of China, the American statesman from Japan said with deliberation: "China is slowly waking up. She is right now in what might be called the inquiry stage. She has discovered during the last few years that foreigners have concessions granted to them by the Government for which nothing is paid to the Government. They cannot understand why this should be so, and they are trying to find out. When they investigate they take away the concession in many instances. It might be said that China is enjoying now on a primitive scale what the United States has been going through—the investigation period. Before China becomes anything she must develop a Government. She has none now. There is no respect in China for government. The people themselves don't care whether they are ruled by Great Britain, Russia or any other country. All they want is their home. They have domestic but not national pride. And until Chinamen are found who are willing to give up some of their property the country will not progress. Development will be very slow. I would say that it will take the country fifty years to become developed."

"NATIONALISTS WILL FORCE OPEN MARKET." China might be divided up among nations, no one can tell. What the commercial nations of the world would prefer at the present time is for Chinese markets for foreign manufactured goods to open up. This is the particular interest foreign nations have for her, I would say. "Of course if China should suddenly broaden out into a civilized country—if she should march forward in the next few years, as Japan has—she would be a tremendous force. But do you suppose the other nations of the world want to see that? No. They want her market for their goods to develop. The Chinese are good people, but, as I say, they have no pride in government; no national spirits. They know nothing about government and care nothing for it. There isn't the spirit we have in Japan. There the people are ready to give up their lives for their Government and to surrender their property also if necessary. That is what has pushed Japan ahead so rapidly."

**WEATHER REPORT.**

On the 15th at 12.20 p.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly to moderately over the China coast, S. Jui and the Loochees, and risen in Cenral China.

A depression is moving Eastwards in the Yellow Sea, and there are some indications of the existence of a second area of low pressure over the Pacific to the S.E. of the Loochees.

Fresh variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and light to moderate monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S.W. to W. winds, light or moderate, f.i.r. Variable winds, fresh.

Formosa Channel ... ... ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

**PERSIAN COSSACKS.**

With the exception of one unit, the Persian army is in a deplorable condition. Corruption and patronage combine to prevent really capable men from working their way up to the highest posts, and so far from being regarded seriously, the army is looked upon as a hazard of rest, where the officer's honor may end his life in prison. Persia has hitherto been unable to find a capable administrator of its military organization, and it has been left to an exiled Russian officer to recruit and train a really efficient force in the shape of the Persian Cossack brigade. His success was acknowledged by his own and his adopted country, his rapid promotion to the rank of Major-General in the Russian army attesting a striking proof of the value attached to his services in St. Petersburg. Now, however, a dispatch from Tashkran states that a nomad tribe which had been placed under the control of this Russian officer, for recruiting purposes, are rebelling. The Persian Government, protesting against the indiginity of submitting to the commands of a foreigner, and that the Minister of the Interior has cancelled the officer's appointment. This newborn patriotism and desire for independence shows that life-some other Eastern nation—has regard reform and progress as the work of a moment.

**CALIFORNIANS AND JAPANESE.**

The anti-Japanese agitators in California claimed sympathy in the Shio-kwan question by the employment of the allegation that Japanese men were claiming the right to be instructed irrespective of age, in the Californian schools alongside American boys and girls, and our contributor has apparently given credence to this portrayal of the case given by the fellow journalists. But in the *Outlook*, Mr. George Kennan has juxtaposed this picture of the facts and the fallacy of this attempt to gain sympathy. From official records Mr. Kennan found that on the 6th Dec. sub., 1906, out of 18,733 children in the San Francisco Schools, there were just 93 Japanese, of whom 28 were girls. Of the boys only 31 were over fifteen years of age and two over twenty. The number of Japanese boys fifteen years old in the primary grades—"butile children of tender age"—was exactly six, training their bad influence, which Mr. Kennan refutes, there could therefore be no problem, and any undesirable influence in the situation could easily have been avoided by the simple establishment of an age limit, which would undoubtedly have been acquiesced in by the Japanese. It can therefore be seen what reliance can be placed on the statements of the San Francisco press, which alleged that a sixteen-year limit for scholars in the primary grades would eliminate 95 per cent of the Japanese.

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HOW TO BE HEALTHY.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Louis Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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HOW TO NOT CRASH ON SOUTH AMERICA.

As to the suggested possibility of clashes in South America over the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Denison said: "There will never be any trouble over that. Japan sent a few hundred Japanese to Peru about twenty years ago, but they did not like it and did not stay. So far as I am aware, there is no great migration from Japan to South America, and I am quite sure that the Government has no intention to establish an influence in that part of the world. Japan is developing commercially—that is her aim now. Her cotton mills are growing enormously and other manufactures are expanding. She is making money. I might say that she is slowly emerging from the speculative stage in which she found herself just after the close of the war. Five hundred million dollars came back into the country at the close of the war, and that is being invested and used for home development. She is going to develop. Her people are smart and ambitious, and they are also conservative."

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HOW TO BE HEALTHY.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FRI. Norwegian str., 8.3. Wagle, 15th July.  
Tourane 12th July, Sidi—Asgaard, Thorson & Co.  
HILARY, German str., 1.27. II. Uecker 14th July—Macasar 5th July. Sugar and General—Java-China-Tonkin.  
SUE, French str., 701. J. Paquet 15th July—Haiphong, Bonbow and Kwang Chow Wan 11th July. General—A. R. Marti.  
KUINKANG, British str., 1.29. Warna, 14th July—Shanghai 10th July. General—Butterfield & Swire.  
NAMSAVO, British str., 15th July—Canton.  
NEKIT, Dutch str., 1.43. Cawcier, 14th July—Pulauwur 7th July. Kersten—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
STANDARD Norwegian str., 901. H. N. Paul, 14th July—Saigon 11th July. Rice—Asgaard, Thorson & Co.  
TAISANG, British str., 15th July—Canton.  
TRIUMPH, German str., 6.29. Berdizier, 15th July—Haiphong 12th July, and Hoioow 14th. Ricard General—Jensen & Co.  
ZATHO, British str., 1.63. A. Fraser, 15th July—Manila 12th July. General—Shawen, Times & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
15th July.  
Lulu, British str., for Haiphong  
Lulus, French str., for Hoioow  
Shasho Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon  
Signal, German str., for Hoioow  
Shamshad, Persian str., for Saigon  
Standard, Norwegian str., for Saigon  
Wardour, British str., for Shanghai  
Yankee, British str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

15th July.  
CHENGHUNG, British str., for Canton.  
DERWEZ, British str., for Canton.  
GLENFER, British str., for Macao.  
HEIMANN LUDWIG, Eng. Ar. for Singapore.  
ISCHIA, Italian str., for Singapore.  
KUOLIANG, British str., for Canton.  
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.  
NARAI MOTO, Japanese str., for Canton.  
NERUKE, Dutch str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The German str. *Triumph* reports fine weather light E. S.E. winds.

VESSELS IN DOCK  
July 16th.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—  
KOWLOON DOCKS—Empress of India,  
Woolwich, Manche, Paul Beau.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong  
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, via JAPAN  
PORTS.  
With option to Call at Mexican and other  
Coast Ports.

Steamers Tons About

KATHARINE PARK 1900, 16th July.  
KATATO MARU 6,100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other  
Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South  
America in connection with Steamers of the  
Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager,  
York Building,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.  
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SOTRUDNIK"	Middle of Aug.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	End of Aug.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SOTRUDNIK"	Middle of Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

9

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

POB	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Wednesday, 17th July, NOON.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 17th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSAM"	Friday, 19th July, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHIUPSHING"	Friday, 19th July, 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.

Pengang " 85. " 150.

Calcutta " 165. " 250.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Cebu, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

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## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	POB	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 26th July, NOON.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 27th July, NOON.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

16

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ABERLOUR" On 23rd August.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.



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**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and SYRIA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.E.	About 7th July.	Fright and Passage.
ANTWERP		July.	Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE } SUNDA	Capt. G. M. Monford, R.N.R.	About 18th July.	Fright and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI	Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 25th July.	Fright and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS (DELTA)	Capt. C. L. Daniel	Noon, 27th July.	See Special OF CALL.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th July, 4 p.m.
NINGPO and NEWCHIANG	"NANCHANG"	On 17th July, NOON.
SWALLOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, and THE TSING	"HUICHOW"	On 17th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUOKIANG"	On 18th July, 4 p.m.
CEBU and ILLOIO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 29th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 3rd August, 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS

II

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG	"PLEUSSEN"	Wed'day, 17th July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. NAIBATH	
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELM'S, HAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"ZIETEN"	About Wed'day, 17th July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 29th July.
	Capt. W. von SENDEN	
	"BORNEO"	About Sunday, 28th July.
	Capt. F. SEMMEL	

For further particulars apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.**

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPEROR LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel, 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).  
TONS LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER

"ATHENIAN" 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 17th July ... 10th August

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 " THURSDAY, 1st Aug ... 19th August

"MONTEAGLE" 6,163 " WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug ... 7th Sept.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 " THURSDAY, 29th Aug ... 16th Sept.

"TARTAR" 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept ... 5th Oct.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 " THURSDAY, 26th Sept ... 14th Oct.

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 223 days from YOKOHAMA and 233 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. GRADDICK General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

61

Intermediate on Steamers} 240, " 242.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Zieten*, with the German mail of the 19th June, left Singapore on Friday, the 12th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at daylight.  
The *Persia*, with the American mail, left Shanghai and may be expected here to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

## FOR

## PER

## DATE

Singapore, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai
Singapore, Amoy and Foochow
Singapore, Penang and Bombay
Macao
Saigon
Manila
Hainan
Hainan, Singapore and Bangkok
Singapore, Singapore and Bangkok
Qing-tao, Chow-pan, Haikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong
Ningpo and Newchwang
Shanghai
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.
Macao
Singapore, Weihaiwei, Tientsin and Chusan
Singapore, Peking and Calcutta

HONGKONG & INDIA VIA TUTICORIN  
(Local Letters 3.00 to 3.30 p.m. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Presses

Manila

Mindanao

Katherine Park

Huntington

Sai Tai

Kuklung

Nurunia

Rojan

Sai Tai

Lounguang

Zafiro

SINGHAPUR, NAGOAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.

Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macau

Yokohama

and Hilo

AMER. SHANGAI, NAGOAKI, KOBÉ, YORK,

HABA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook

Bourke's Islands, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney

EUROPE &c., London, New Zealand, Mel-

Late Letters 3.00 and Fremantle

Postage 10 cents), "Norim"

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m.

Yokohama and Kobe

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobé, Yokohama & Seattle

G. S. Mails for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHUI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

A Mail for MACAO is despatched per s.s. *Sui An* on week-days at 7.30 a.m. on Sundays the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for NANTAO and SUANUS, are closed every weekday at 6 p.m.

Mails for KONGMOON and KUMCHUK, are closed every weekday at 5 p.m. On Sunday the mails are closed at 8 a.m.

No mail is despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO INQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters (Postal Guide 121).

Local Deliveries.—Separate boxes have been provided for post no Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Voraudah in Queen's Road.

SUN PILSENER BEER STANDS UNRIVALLED

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE HOTELS AND CLUBS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Sole Agents—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

40

OPIUM.

July 15th.

Malwa New	\$850	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$850	"
Malwa Oder	\$850	"
Malwa V. Old	\$925	"
Persian fine quality	\$850	"
Persian extra fine	\$850	"
Patna New	\$850	"
Patna Old	\$825	"
Benares New	\$825	"
Benares Old	\$825	"

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

July 12th—Formosa.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

June 14th—Ville de la Ciotat.

18th—Cleopatra, 21st—Soranza, Sotida, Kin-

lack, Marcella, 25th—Bouchard, Idomenus,

Monmouthshire, Savaria, Ghazze, Piran,

Sardona, Scharfis, Grecian, Montrose,

Kavachi, Marr, Salazar, Priam, Wk.

July 2nd—Honolulu, Benoa, Poona,

5th—Ajoa, Oceanus, Palau, Indrazi, Tener,

Chitao, Maru, Nore, Voracai, 10th—Hua-

goa, Brisa, Huai, Glenurrel, Indramayo,

Malacea, Seneapanta, P.R. Lantau, Sotro-

nuk, 13th—Maru, (delayed two months),

Glenarm.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

July 12th—Formosa.

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 15th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/24
Bank Bills, on demand	2 2/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 2/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 2/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2 2/4
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	275
Credit, at 4 months' sight	280
ON GERMANY.—	
Bank, on demand	224
ON NEW-YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53
Credit, at 60 days' sight	54
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	163
Bank, on demand	163
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	163
Bank, on demand	163
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	3
Private, 30 days' sight	3
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	107
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1074
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	7 p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	191
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	4 p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	4 p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	67
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.10
GOLD LEGAL, 100 fine per tael	\$47.70
DAR SILVER, per oz.	31

## SUBSIDARY COTTON.

per cent.

Chinese 20 cents pieces 88.5 discount.

10 9.45

Hongkong 20 8.20

10 8.50

10 8.50

10 8.50

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